pre-requisite to that. The monarch flattered, promised, remonstrated. Count Drascowich, chief leader of the Opposition, fell suddenly dead on quitting a banquet where he had just received a letter from the King. The Diet finally succumbed, but on conditions. Each monarch was to take a solemn oath to maintain the Constitution and to secure to the people all the rights and privileges they had hitherto enjoyed. The only exception was the article which gave the nobles the right of armed resistance in case of an attack on their liberties by the mon-

But what availed conditions? The monarch had obtained what he desired, and did not care what he promised, since he never meant to perform, and there was no power to compel him. The history of the next century is one long detail of usurpations, outrages and frauds by their Austrian monarchs on the Hungarian people. At length Joseph II. carried his usurpations so far that the whole nation was in a ferment. He ruled absolutely, never convoked the Diet, and ordered that no man should hold office in Hungary who did not speak German .--He was obliged to retrace his steps and effecting. He died before the restitution was perfect, but his son and heir was glad to secure the crown on condition of fulfilling the father's promises. He assembled a Diet, after a vacation of a quarter of a century, was crowned in Hungary, and took the oath to support the Constitution. The Diet insisted on a reaffirmance of all the fundamental provisions of the Hungarian Constitution, and the monarch assented. The following are among the articles drawn up and passed by the Diet and ratified by the King: "Articles 2 and 3. Within six months after the

"Articles 2 and 3. Within six months after the death of the King, his successor shall be crowned at Presburg, and shall take the oath to observe the laws, liberties, and privileges of the Kingdom."

"Art 10. Hungary is a free and independent Kingdom, in no way subordinate to say other people or kingdom, and is to be governed by its lawfully crowned King, not according to the customs of the other hereditary dominions, but according to its own laws, rights, and customs."

"Art. 12. The right of making, repealing, and interpreting the laws belongs to the lawfully crowned King, and to the States of the realm in the Diet assembled, conjointly; and this right cannot be exsembled, conjointly; and this right cannot be ex-

king, and to the States of the realm in the Diet assembled, conjointly; and this right cannot be exercised except in the Diet of the Nation. The King shall not attempt to govern by edicts or patents, which, moreover, it shall not be lawful for any authorities to receive, except where such patents are merely designed for the more effectual publication of ordinances legally enacted."

"Art. 19. The impost shall never be levied by the King, but freely voted by the Diet."

It was likewise decreed, that the Diet was for the future to be assembled every three years, and oftener, if the public welfare demanded it. The right of free discussion was likewise asserted. The sacred crown of the Kingdom was to be kept in the Castle of Buds, and never to be taken thence without the consent of the Diet.

without the consent of the Diet.

This was in 1790, sixty years ago, or just after the breaking out of the first French Revolution. No part of the above had been rescinded down to the commencement of the late struggle. Yet that these revived and reaffirmed provisions of the Hungarian Constitution have been deliberately violated by successive Kings ever since rests on the surest historical evidence.

The origin of the late outbreak is simply this: In spite of systematic corruption, of the blandishments of power and the allurements of office, the Patriotic party of Hungary-the Party of Liberty, Progress and Reform-had for twenty years past been growing stronger and stronger in the Hungarian Diet. What ende it sought, what measures it advocated, we have already seen. How it was resisted, the arbitrary imprisonment of Kossuth for two years in a dungeon Patriot cause, will indicate. He was not allowed to know where he was confined; his friends did not know what had become of him, though they could closely guess. When he was finally liberated, a compatriot, similarly treated, had lost his reason forever.

At last the great year 1848 arrived. The Patriot party were no more patriotic than before, but the power of resistance was broken. Vienna was in insurrection; Metternich fled; Austrian despotism tottered and reeled in its very citadel. The Hungarian Diet passed a number of sweeping Reform measures, establishing Equal Rights and Equal Laws for all the People of Hungary. The serfs were not merely emancipated: they were invested with freehold rights to the land they had hitherto cultivated as tenants at will. Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, were here no unmeaning terms. Freedom the Press, Trial by Jury, a Hungarian mistry, everything was decreed by the Diet and assented to by the monarch, too glad to have his assent asked. All this, you observe, was the work of the nobles, so called-of those who are now accused in American Reviews of plunging into a civil war in order to preserve their feudal privileges! All was done peaceably, legally, and with the concurrence of all the constituted authorities. The patriot Batthyany was instructed to form a Hungarian Ministry, and did so; and Kossuth and his compatriots became the legitimate rulers of the Nation. All was feast, loyalty and rapture.

How, then, came the war?

In the old, the oldest way: When the devil was sick, the devil a monk would be; But when the devil got well, the devil a monk was he.

The moment Despotism began to recover of its panie and regain some share of its former power, it repented of its hasty concessions. It determined to retract or subvert them. But how? Hungary was tran-

quil, was loyal, was happy. It had no thought of revolt nor of civil war. There was no practicable resource but to stir up a War of Races in Hungary'-to inflame the jealousy of the frontier provinces against the central, and of the ignorant, half savage races against the mere intelligent and therefore ascendant. To this end Jellachich, a Colonel of Croats in the Austrian service, was secretly created Ban of Croatia

(a Southern province of Hungary, mainly inhabited by a tribe of warlike savages, jealous of Magyar superiority,) and sent thither to get up a civil war. The appointment was utterly an usurpation, not being countersigned by any Hungarian Minister, nor in any manner consented to by Hungary. It was as if a President of the United States, without even submitting his name to the Senate, should appoint a Governor for East Tennessee, and direct him to disregard and defy the constituted authorities of the State. Jellachich soon raised an army of Croats, eager for plunder and demination, and fell upon the surprised, defenceless provinces of Magyar Hungary. The Government of course outlawed him: even the Austrian Court affected to set a price on his head. He laughed at this, and persisted in his invasion, acting in the name of the Emperor-King, and it is now known with good authority. His ruffian hordes held on their way, plundering, burning, murdering, unopposed. The Hungarian Ministry exhausted its power and its patience in incessant, vehement attempts to induce the Imperial Court to act efficiently for the overthrow of the audacious rebel. agree to undo all he had spent his life in The Court, temporized, equivocated, lied, and affected to fulminate proclamations against Jellachich, but did nothing. Or rather, it only attempted to raise a similar War of Races' in the North, by exciting the Slovacks also to insurrection; but to no purpose. All the outlaws that could be got together in arms were speedily routed by three hundred of the Presburg National Guard. But Jellachich continued to advance from the south into the heart of Hungary, in spite of the Palatine's speech in the Emperor-King's name to the Diet, reprobating the conduct of the rebels in Croatia and Slavonia, recommending immediate and efficient measures of repression, and declaring that the King regarded with indignation the audacious conduct of those who insinuated that Jellachich & Co. were encouraged in their outrages by his Majesty! Still, the Croats advanced, plundering, ravaging, murdering; and still the Austrian Generals did nothing to oppose him. At length the Diet could hesitate no longer, and on the 11th of July (six days after the above lying speech) ordered a levy of men to repel the outlawed rebel marauder. One month later, the Austrians threw off the mask; their troops began to march toward Zagrab, not to resist Jellachich but to reinforce him; the Austrian Ministry openly spoke of him as a faithful servant of the crown; on the 4th of September, the Emperor addressed him a letter of laudation for his fidelity and attachment! As a last resort, a grand Deputation of

one hundred and sixty Hungarians, headed by Pazmandy, President of the Diet, repaired to Vienna, to know what all this could mean, and see if war could not somehow be averted. Their appeals were treated with silent disdain and open contumely. To their urgent representations of the treason of Jellachich, the Emperor-King pulled from his pecket and read a cold and evasive reply! The deputation could only return to Pesth and announce to the People that there was no hope but in God and themselves .-That same day Jellachich passed the Drave and pressed forward into the heart of Hungary as an avowed enemy of her authorities and her liberties, but a devoted subject ment of Kossuth for two years in a dungeon and functionary of the Emperor-King. Affor his ardent and powerful advocacy of the ter having nearly traversed Hungary, he ter having nearly traversed Hungary, he ter having nearly traversed Hungary, he ter having nearly traversed Hungary the Lake Balaton. was met and routed near the Lake Balaton. and forced to fly. To the Hungarians no alternative was now presented but Slavery or Independence. They nobly chose the latter: God has inscrutably overruled that choice for the moment, but only as a trial of their endurance and the faith of the Free. The men now live who shall see Hungary an Independent Republic, and their Austrian tyrants fleeing to the darkest corners of the earth for a refuge from the indignation and scorn of mankind.

The Free Soil State Convention of Iowa, assembled at Iowa City, May 8, 1850, agreeably to the call of the State Central Committee.

The Convention was organized by appointing T. B. Case of Lee Co. Chairman, and N. S. Holmes Johnson, Secretary. On motion, the Convention unanimously voted to recommend the following persons as candidates to

fill the State Offices at the ensuing election:

Governor WM PENN CLARK, Johnson Co.
Secretary of State FRED, RETEER, Demonses Co.
Smiller NORMAN W ISBELL, Lynn Co.
Tyranter CLARK ALEXANDER, Wash Co.
Tyran Brd. of Pub. Was. WM. MILLER, Van Biron Co. The following persons were appointed the State

Central Committee for the ensuing year: Wm. Penn Clark, Norman W. Isbell, Samuel L. Howe, John H. Deyton, George Shedd, James Dawson. George Shedd and Samuel L. Howe were appointed a Committee to prepare an Address to the Voters of lows. The Cenvention

Resolved, That the Buffolo Platform contains the princi-les of our political faith, and that we adopt it as the basis pies of our political faith, and that we should have been of our political action.

Reserved, That this Convention recommend and urge upon our friends in all the Counties throughout the State, promptly to call Conventions, and orwanize permanently and efficiently, for the coming contest.

The Whig State Convention was to meet on the 15th, at Iowa City. The Iowa Republican, the Whig State paper, in giving the Free Soil nomina tions to its readers, says :

tions to its readers, says:

"The policy and principles of that party are identical with the known views and measures of the Whigs of lowa, with reference to internal improvements—an amondment of the Constitution—and the non-extension of Savery; there is a uniformity of feeling, and an entirety of interest, between the two parties, which ought to bring them together, there is a result of the constitution—and the non-extension of Savery; there is a minor parties, which ought to bring them together. But we fear that it is too late to discuss this question now, with any good result. So far as the Free Soil party is concerned, if has taken its position, by bringing out a distinct ticket was a reinformed, were absent, and were not consulted as to their manications, time will demonstrate. But having been whigh the party are realously and sinhey must be, that the Whig party are realously and sinhey must be, that the Whig party are realously and sinhey must be, that the Whig party are realously and sinhey must be the accomplishment of the great end cerely laboring for the accomplishment of the great end which Free Soilers have in view, we cannot refrain from any large their carries than by withdrawing from the canadisate of the two other parties. We think that their devotion to principle, as well as a due regard for consistency, ought to dictate such a course of conduct."

HEALTH OF ST. LOUIS.-It may be necessary to state for the information of our country friends, that all appreheasion in regard to the cholera is at an end. We have heard of no cases for several days, and we feel quite sure that the next weekly report will exhibit a very satisfactory state of health in the city. [St. Louis Republican, 18th. EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

English Politics-Meeting of Protectionists-Industrial Associations-Christian Socialism-Rev. Mr. Maurice. French Correspondence of The Tribun

Mesers, Greeley & McElrath: GENTLEMEN: The position of England, within a lew days, has assumed a very grave character. We hear nothing of an anti Monarchical revolution. The birth of a Prince of the Royal Family has been received with great joy-a joy enhanced by the happy idea of the Queen of giving to the infant, born just 80 years after the Duke of Wellington, the name of Arthur, which is that of the British tent of a very large portion of the population, es pecially of the agricultural population, is now it Ministry. The Cabinet having resisted a sucmay be considered as decided marks of opposition the Queen is reproached for not accomplishing, by her resolution, what should have been done by her Ministers. This is at least the opinion of the Protectionist party; which party, now in the ascendant, shows the threatening aspect which I have alluded to, as a sympton forboding either grave disorders or (what is more probable according to the

English habit) a change of Cabinet. We have had this week, in the midst of the religious meetings, of which I shall say something in a future letter, several meetings of Delegates of the Agricultural interest, sent from all parts of the United Kingdom. These meetings, with the Duke of Richmond in the Chair, were composed of all the most distinguished members of Parliament, and land owners in the country. This object is the repeal of the laws relating to the Corn trade, or at least the creation of a new sliding scale for the benefit of the products of the national soil. I have benefit of the products of the national soil. I have alluded to the grave revolutionary tone employed by Cobden, at the Bradford and Manchester meetings, who said that if the Protectionist agitation should attain its object, or even should approach it, he would, in his turn, create an agitation which would make Old England tremble on her aristocratic foundations. The Protectionists, on their cases the explanation of the protection of the product of the product of the product of the product of the protection of the product of side, declare themselves ready to come to blows. tenths of the horses, they have the means both of commencing the attack by refusing employment to their laborers, and of paralyzing resistance. They are determined, they say, to make use of all the advantages of their position. Matters will not probably be carried to great extremes in action.—But it is no easy matter to govern free nations, and England in particular, by the sole operation of force. The Government, through the medium of the Times, may complain that it has no power of resisting by arms; it may appear to regret that it has no gens do armes nor Changarniers; it may menace the Dake of Richmond with the Tower of London; but it cannot avoid coming to a speedy amicable ar-

cannot avoid coming to a speedy amicable arrangement.

The reactionary movement, as it is now organized, seems to me almost irresistible. For the interest in question, the laborers are with the tenants and the tenants are with the tenants are with the tenants are with the content and the manufacturing operatives, the Malthusian party appear to count on their aid, or at least on their neutrality. But this is a serious error. The operatives are too well-informed to see any advantage for them in the restoration of a monopoly in the shape of custom-house restrictions. But, still, they will, in no event, sustain the interests involved in the development of the manufacturing regime in the development of the manufacturing regime in itself; they will never vote for the political economy of starvation. They perceive that the question has greater depth. But they will lend their force to the party which will assist them to carry the measures which they need, and which will favor their admission to political rights. Now, it is evident that, as far as concerns the actual extension dent that, as far as concerns the actual extension of the right of sulfrage, and all the measures which tend, by means of Industrial Associations, to bring the workmen in direct relation with the owners of the soil and of capital, the Protectionist party is more disposed to enter into the views of the Socialists, whether it be as a vanquished party that needs to recruit itself by new alliances, or by a perception of the homogenity of its interests with those of labor properly so called. The middle classes represent rather the interest of speculation than that of property. They are built up by their intermediate position between the rich and the poor.—With the capital, which they borrow at four, five or six per cent, the manufacturing, "middle-men," set the poor at work, and get a profit, on the producer, of four or five times the amount of dle-men, set the poor at work, and get a profit, on the producer, of four or five times the amount of the interest which they pay. With the capital of the rich, which they borrow nearly at the same rate, the commercial middle-men sell to the poor and to the rich, the product of the capital of the one and of the toil of the other, getting the cream of the profits on both. The real capitalists, the real own-ers, cannot but gain by the emancination of the ers, cannot but gain by the emancipation of the workmen. They will obtain more advantageous

checked by a defect in legislation. According to the English law, unless a joint stock company, or a limited partnership is formed, all persons who take part in an association, if it is only to share in its propart in an acceleration with all their property, past, present and future, for all the operations of the society, although its business should be conducted by a single agent. The workmen demand that the establishment of Cooperative Societies by the different trades shall be facilitated by a new law limiting the representiality of the parties engaged in limiting the responsibility of the parties engaged in the Association. They demand, moreover, the ex-tension of the right of suffrage, which is for them, the most direct means of attaining the industrial laws which they need. The influence of the Chart-ist party that wishes to make of universal suffrage the means of reverting to the possession of lands formerly distributed by the conquest, is far from being on the increase. It declines in proportion as the European Revolution loses ground, and in fact, it is losing every day. There are not the elements of a Free Soil party in England, as with you in the United States. You will see before long, the Protectionists showing a disposition to demand a political reform, comprising the workmes of manufacturing cities, while the partisans of Cobden and Bright are content with the illusion of a few freeholders, added to the electoral list by the power of economy. Besides, the partisans of Cobden and of Bright have declared themselves not only in all their journals, the Daily News, Economist, &c. but even in Parliament, as the adversaries of Socialism, and of Industrial Association. They have committed the enormous blunder of taking the initiative of the attack. And we have seen Mr. Bright, within one or two days accusing Lord Grosvenor of Socialism in relation to I know not what measure, in tectionists showing a disposition to demand a politcialism in relation to I know not what measure, in favor of the working classes. What is the result of this? Why, that Lord Groavenor, instead of

shrinking from the accusation, has connected bim-self with the Industrial Associations. Many other persons are going in the same way.

The movement of Christian Socialism on the one hand and of Industrial Association on the other, is hand and of Industrial Association on the other, is daily gaining favor. It is said that in the bosom of the English people there are all the elements of a new and very powerful force, tending to develop itself among the old parties. Socialism in England needed to free itself from the Harmonian Utopia of Robert Owen, and from the infidelity, which succeeded I know not by what surprise, in engrafing its scepticism and its hatred of the Church on the great idea of the age, the idea of Association. Socialism has freed itself from the Harmonian Utopia, by Industrial Association, and from infidelity by the conversion of many Socialists, who have found in Jesus Christ and in his Church, now divided, soon to be reconciled, the source of all that is true in their Jesus Christ and in his Church, now divided, soon to be reconciled, the source of all that is true in their principles—the antidote to all that is false—the practical rule of all that is possible in practice. It is changed and transfigured by the powerful and courageous lead given by some ministers of the churches, and especially by Mr. Frederick Denison Maurice. These have only resumed their own property, if I may so express it, when going to the bottom of the Socialist ideas; they have perceived, that whatever truth they were in possession of was that whatever truth they were in possession of was Christian, and that whatever was tot Christian

There is thus formed, as I have before said, not s new party, but a new center of attraction for all good men, around a new view of the Christian me-diation, applied to the solution of all the antinomics of temporal society, of economical order, as it is applied to the solution of all the antinomies of reason, of the spiritual order.

I have already alluded to the decomposi-tion of the old political parties; all the ancient

divisions have disappeared. There are now but two camps—the Protectionists and the Free Trad-ers; the latter, placed on the defensive for securing the conquests of 1840, cannot take a step without identifying themselves with the Chartists, who de-mand the abolition of the land-monopoly. As to financial reform, no one takes it in earnest, as a matter of any influence; it is merely a piece of Par-liamentary fancy work, intended to amuse the people outside. divisions have disappeared. There are now but

people outside.

If Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright wish to struggle If Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright with to strugged with advantage against the daily increasing wave of protection, they must not only throw themselves into Chartism, but into the Land question, which in England may be called the bottomiess pit of the Red Republic, of Revolutionizing Socialism. But here is presented another difficulty, for, oven supposing that the Protectionists come into power, the restoration of the old Corn-Law monopoly is improved the children and which is demanded will possible—the sliding scale which is demanded will make no difference in the real state of things.— Success has been the rock which Cobien split on.

Success has been the rock which Cobden spit on.
Success would also prove a rock to the Dake of
Richmond, Lord Stanley, D'Israeli, and their party.
Socialism can here interpose its mediation to advantage and show that the question in debate is not
well stated—that the time for protection by tariffs
is past, that this species of protection is altogether
without effect against the inherent disorders of
present society. These disorders are the depreciation of the wages of the poor by unlimited comsection: the arbitrary under rating or over rating petition; the arbitrary under rating or over rating of products by the tyrannical operation of the law of supply and demand; the uncertainty of the forof supply and demand: the uncertainty of the inc-tions of the rich which is the direct consequence of the uncertainty of the products of labor—which labor is the only means of making the capital of the rich available. The mission of Christian Social-ism is to separate the combatants, to supplant the fatal law of supply and demand by an equitable and rational mode of fixing value, that is to say, the price of capital, the price of labor, and the price of products.

England must come to a decision on all these tonics. The Social question is started by the strug-

England must come to a decision in an topics. The Social question is started by the struggle between the Protectionists and the Free-Traders, with more carnestness than it ever has been in any nation of Europe. This presents a consideration to which I must briefly call the attention of your readers, although I have still many points to the conductor. Everywhere, in America, as well as touch upon. Everywhere, in America, as well in Europe, the social difficulties may all be reduced. to a change in the organization of labor. Ever man who is thoroughly acquainted with the subjec-knows that the whole affair of the organization labor may uself be reduced to a single pour to supplant by a rational repartition of c industry, of products, by a rational valuati industry, of products, by a rational valuation of the price of products and the price of labor, the fatal fact of supply and demand, falsely considered by the economists as an immutable law of human society. France has failed of the solution of this question, started, but badly started, by the Revolution of 1848. The Revolution, when mistress of the State, knew not how to do it. It has sent it back to the hands of capitalists. The experiment of Socialism by the agency of the State, which was possible only in one country, in France, is indefinitely postponed. The realization of Socialism, by revolutionary methods, is not only a failure, but an impossibility. The principles of the new social organization are The principles of the new social organization are too complicated to be understood by the masses They have nothing but instinct, and this instinct moreover, is altogether individual. The experimen of Socialism reduced to its true value, being no of Socialism reduced to its true value, begin mething more than a problem of the organization of labor, cannot be produced except by the aid of Christianity and with private interests as the foundation. The idea requires a free, Christian country, babituated to self-government, and in addition, burdened with population and with pauperism. England is this country. I am not writing a dissertaland is this country. I am not writing a disserta-tion, but I state a fact, a political event of the high-est practical importance, when, in connection with the struggle between the Protectionists and the Free Traders, I point out the third term of the ques-tion which is arising from the bosom of the Charch and the laborar.

The Industrial Associations have organized a Central Office, the Secretary of which is Mr. Charles Sully, whom you may have seen in America. This office will soon publish a general statement in regard to the Associations already formed, and the sums received by the Committee of Promoters. You will find among the promoters some of the principal names of the English Parliament. Everything which is done is entirely independent of politics.

I have spoken of the difficulty excited in the Established Church, in reference to the different judgments passed by the tribunals in the affair of Gorham against the Bishop of Exeter. The Church demanded a convocation, which was sup-posed to possess sovereign authority in dogmatic questions. The Bishops assembled several times; and at last came to a compromise, which is set forth in a bill presented a few days since by the Bishop of London. The object of this bill is to constitute an ecclesiastical authority for decision in matters of dogma. I cannot say whether this will quell the excitement which rages among the

The propositions of Lord Ashley for the abridgement of labor in manufactories, have led to an arrangement. Lord Ashley agrees to a bill proposed by the Ministry, of which the principal clause is as follows:
"Instead of existing restrictions, the hours of la

bor to be between 6 in the morning and 6 in the evening, on five days in the week, or ten hours and a half a day, (deducting an hour and half for meals) and from 6 in the morning until 2 in the afternoon

Important regulations have been adopted as to the trans-Atlantic steamboat communications. There is hereafter to be a line from Galway, on the West coast of Ireland, for America. The Hoyal West India Company have renewed their contract for ten years with the British Government. The line proposed from Chagres to New-York, with an appropriation of £100,000 per annum, has been rejected. The Royal West India Company will have a direct line every fifteen days from Sosthampton to Brazil and La Plata. The Bermuda passage is given up. The point of junction for all the collateral lines with the principal line is St. Thomas.

Thomas.

I have nothing to tell you of Germany. I stated some time since that the Parliament of Erfurt would close without results. Its close has confirmed what everybody foresaw. The only remarkable fact is a letter from the Baron d'Usedom, a member of the Erfurt Assembly, to his constituents.—The Baron d'Usedom, who stands very high in the offdence of the King of Prussia, was one of the confidence of the King of Prussia, was one of the statesmen most devoted to the establishment of the German unity, under the lead of Prussia. He was for some time Minister of Prussia at Rome. He was the representative of Prussia in the affair of the Duchies. He now declares that the project of German unity is nipped in the bud. This declara-tion is almost equivalent to an official announce-

Permit me to say nothing with regard to Paris. I can have but sad presentiments, in what-ever quarter I direct my thoughts. And to crown all, I am obliged to tell you that Ledra Rollin has found nothing better to do than to write and publish under such circumstances a work in two vol-umes on the Decay of England. All that I have thus far read of this work seems very feeble. I notice in it a great number of criticisms with regard to the wretchedness of the working classes. This wretchedness is nearly equal in all countries.

Only here, more remedies have been adopted than elsewhere. The citations of Ladru Rollin are elsewhere. The citations of Ladru Rollin are literally translated from an inquiry made in England by the English themselves, and still more, by a journal, the Morning Chronicle. It is more than the Provisional Government was able to do in regard to France. If England is near her fall, we refugees, her guests, ought to leave to others the care of announcing it, and reserve all our strength for the service of our own country.
Your's fainfully. JULES LECHEVALIER.

COAL.

COAL: COAL!—Best Peach Orchard, range and egg size, of superior quality, delivered at 30 cents less than less Summer's prices, from SIMPSON'S yards, 78 Thompson-st. near Spring, and 9 Christopher-st. near Jefferson my21 lm*

COAL.—Ravge, Grate and Furnace Coal, of the first quality and in prime order, now on hand, and constantly receiving fresh from the mines. For sale at lowest Summer prices, by J. L. & F. W. WOATH, 2& 8.83 frond-way, and corner of Fourth and Thompson sis. my24.31

AM DELIVERING the best Red Ash Coal, Stove or Erg, from my yard corner of King and Greenwich, at \$475; \$4 50 from boats [my25 2m*] PETER CLINTON.

A LEXANDRE'S patent artificial leaches are safer much cheaper, and cause less pain than the repulsive leach. They are unalterable, and will last for ever if properly used. For sale at all the principal drug cats. Wholesale depot at Victor Blahop's 25 Madden-lane.

myS intend⁶

I LAMBERT ALEXANDRE.

RGOFING.—Goodwin's Patent Coment Sheathing is to entire the only permanent covering for making its or single roads to the does not lee on't see foot. New roads of rough pass covered for 44 cents, and warranted by S. GOOD WIN, 124 Canal-st. m6 Imeed*e

GENERAL NOTICES.

Fowlers & Wells, Phrenologists and Pub-Dr. Shew's Water-Care Institution, cor-per Twelfih-st and University-place in 9 tf

Dr. De Laney, 51 Lispenard-st near Broadway, may be consulted daily from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. my9 1m

To Lebanon Springs Water-Cure Establishment is now open on its 6th Sammer. For information address. [myd im*] N. BEDORTHA, M.D.

Dr. Houghton's Water Cure Establish-ment-No. 1, West Eleventh street, three doors from Broadway.

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Andrews & Boyle, published and for sale by
myl5 2mD&RW JOHN F. TROW, 45 and 51 Ann-et.

To Splendid Gothic Plates. - Rossars's new and

TS Notice.—The annual election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on Monday, the 3d day of June next. Postopes from 11 to 12 o'clock. By order of the Board, my2l ties WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier, OF Notice.—Pursuant to "an act to amend the Charto of the Schetzectady and Catakill Railroad Company," has ed March 2, 1800, notice is hereby given that the books for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of the said Copration, will be respend at the office of Van Vikkus, Pauv 8, 9 Jauneay-court, 39 Wail-at, in the City of New York, on the 24th day of June next, at 11 o'clock, A.M. Dated May 25, 1856.

JAMES POWERS, ERASTUS BEACH, S. SHERWOOD DAY, C VAN SANTVOCED, JOHN VAN VLECK,

FF Removal.—Printe East, Professor of Music and teacher of the Boshm and other flates and the guitar, respectfully informs its friends and the public in general, that he has removed to 397 Broadway, mylo 3mands.

New York.

mylo 3mands.

Wigs and Toupees.—BATCHELOU's celebrated Wig Factory is at 4 Wait-at where at all times can be found the largest assortment in the city. Strangers and citizens should call and judge for themselves before nurchasing elsewhere. BATCHELOU'S newly invented Wigs obtained a silver media author Fair of the American institute. Copy the address. myl5 MW&Fif

TO Wigs! Wigs! Wigs!—Citizens and strangers are informed that the largest, cheapest and best assortment of wigs, bull-wigs, toupees, braids or long hair, and other ornamental hair, are to be found at MEDURASY & HEARD'S, I'Madde-lane. The trade supplied. myli end im

27 Maiden-lane. The trade snopiled. miyls not in EF Notice.—The Paissix Bank, Westerly, R. L. soon after it was robbed, in December lest, of about \$18,800, stepended the issue of its Bills and procured new plates, the emissions from which are dated Jan. I, 1850.

The Sank, having redemed nearly all their old circulation, (with the exception of the stolen money.) will hereafter redeem the old Bills at their counter, all of which are dated previous to Jan. I, 1850.

The Scholk Bank, Boston, will continue as usual to redeem the new Bills of the Bank. By order of the Directors, Westerly, R. I. March 4, 1850.

The Bostols Bank, Boston, will continue as usual to redeem the new Bills of the Bank. By order of the Directors, Westerly, R. I. March 4, 1850.

Art.—For a perfect plottere in every respect go to Gua-NEV's old established gallery, 189 Broadway. The like-nesses taken by his new process are universally schowl-edged to be superior to any horetofore taken in this coun-try.

TO Water-Cure Institutes City and Country .- Dr. TRALL receives patients at his commoditions are try.—Dr. TRAIL receives patients at his commodious city eatwhistment 15 Laight-st and at Oyster-Bay, L. I. Com-munication daily between these places by steamboat and rairroad. General practice attended to. Consultations \$5, my25 [ms.

my25 lm*

IF Water-Cure House.—T. L. Nicnots, M.D. and
Mrs. M. S. Gove Nicnots, Water-Cure Physicians, 57 West
Twenty-second-st. Patients received for full or day treatment, or visited at their residences. Consultations from 10

my8.1m*

BOOK TRADE.

THE GREAT HARMONIA.

BY ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS—Just published by FOWLERS & WELLS, my21 6:DIGW

131 Nassau-st. N.Y.

THE HAND-BOOK TO
CENTRAL AMERICA: with a Description of the California and the Pacific by the great Lake
Nicaragus: by T. H. Cauty. Published and sold by
GEORGE F. NESBITT, Stationer and Printer,
my22 3teod*
corner of Wall and Water sts.

RELIGIOUS INCORPORATIONS. JUST PUBLISHED by the anhacribers, a new edition the Laws of the State of New-York in relation to Regions Incorporations, with all the amendments up to the present time, complete in paraphlet form. Price 12 cent Published and for sale by [mile 17] BELL & GOULD

SCHOOLS.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS. E. W. MEELER TEACHER.

TERMS-32s per quarter of 11 Weeks, for love, when we washing, mending, fael, lights and bedding. Pupils received at any time.

REFERENCES-H. N. Peck & Co. 139 Front-st; A. G. Grane, 59 John-st; R. Carlion Overton, 6 Wallest, J. A. Ackiev, Fract House; Geo. W. Dow, Esq. 7 Saring-slip; N. T. Sweezy, 176 South-st. New-York.

Hon. Wu. Rockwell, corner of Jay and Willoughby sts.

Brooklyn, and Aaron Hawley, 52 Beekman-st. New-York.

Henry Dutton, Esq. Law Professor, Yale College, and Hon. A. Blackman, N. H.

Samuel Oliver, Elizabethtown, N. J. my17 2w* TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys, In this institution young gestiemen will be thoroughly in-structed in all the branches of an English and Classical

college.

There are two terms in a year, each five months. The Summer term commencing on the first of May, and the Winter on the first of November. Terms reasonable.

Circulars containing particulars, references, &c. can be obtained at Spaiding & Shephard's bookstore, 1894 Broadway, New York, or by addressing a note to the Principal. my20 codif

my20 codf.

THE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, 10 Rutgers 1. A. S. R. CLARKE, Principal, will commence its Summer term on the 39th inst. The school is so organized as to afford facilities to pupils for pursuing a thorough and competic course of study, in which the Mathematics and the French Language hold a conspicuous place. By devoting their personal attention to the moral, intellectual and physical training of their pupils, the Principals hope to merit the confidence of those parents who may place daughters under their charge. A stage is employed for pupils residing in a distant part of the city, and also for those who wish to ride only in inclement weather. Stages from the the Brooklyn and Williamsburgh Ferries pass near the door. No extra sharge for Latin, French, Drawing, fuel or stationery.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES D at Danbury, Connecticut—Parents and guardians de-strous of placing their daughters at a cebool where the comforts of a home may be realized, and no pains spared to advance their moral and intellectual improvement, may do so on moderate terms. Particular attention is paid to their physical culture.

The accomplishments taught by the most competent

The accompanies at Pirth & Pond's music stree, I beachers.

Circulars can be obtained at Pirth & Pond's music stree, I beachers.

Circulars can be obtained at Pirth & Pond's music stree, I beach a source, Pelltreau & Perkins, I Wall-st. and at WILCOX'S U. S. School Agency, 283 Broadway, room No. 14

FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Madame HIX has removed her French and English Boarding and Day School from 4 Carroli-place to 101 St. Marks-place near First-av. The new location is open and stry, with a large garden, and the house, a double one with every modern convenience. She lavites those having daughters for whom they desire a thorough and first-class education in all branches, to call and examine her testimonials. She has had committed to her care the daughters of many of the leading families of this city and can refer to all.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES,—MAD-AME COUTAN respectfully informs the parents of her pupils that on the lat of May next she will remove her hattution to 256 Broad way, near Union-square. The classes will reopen on Monday, May 5.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE BROOKLYN GRAMMAR SCHOOL will commence May 7. Circulars at the Brooklyn Book Stores or at the residence of the Principal, 225 Atlantic-st. mys lm*

MISS COOK'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG MISSES—98 Twelfth-st, between Fifth and Sixth ave.—Summer-Term commences Tuesday May 7, my2 im*

ROOF-PAINT.—One coat warranted to prevent rust and keep any kind of old or new metal-roofing perfocily water-light for five years. This Paint is well approved; it is ready mixed and can be applied by any laboring man. Sufficient to cover 1.800 feet will cost 815. All orders addressed to W. H. SEELLY, Agent, 107 Broad-4. New-York.

ODA WATER APPARATUS of every description, either for the manufacture, drawing or bouling of sods Water, manufactured and sod by JOHN MATTHEWS, center First-sv, and Twenty-skith ski N. Y. A lithographed plate with printed directions, giving every information for the manufacture and parting up of the appersing, the manufacture of the syrups, ac. accompany each apparaise. All communications immediately suemded to on application as above.

Myloling the manufacture of the syrups.

A LBANY AND ECHENECTADY RAILROAD A COMPANY.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at their office in the city of Albany on the second Wednesday (1th day) of June next, 17 of lock at moso of that day. The poll will cominue open one bour. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 3d to 18th of June inclusive. Albany, May 15, 1850.

By order of the Board of Directors.

#29 till Property.

PAINTING—In imitation of Wood and Marble. J. SPENCER & SONS, 155 Walker-st, still coordinate to execute orders in their like of Postance. Hall Walls, Maniles, Doors, Libraries, Stores, Partors, and Churches (in city and country) painted to imitate the various wavelened in the Country of the

WANTS.

WANTED.—A gentleman and his wife, without chil-dren, are destrous of adopting an orphan girl of short three years of age, Assertean born, unexceptionals as health and intellect, and interesting in appearance. Any person in possession of a child that will probably meet the views of the advertiser, and wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity of providing for it, may address N. P. Z. at this office.

1) ularly kept by agreement, Documents and Accounts all kinds copied. Apple in person or by letter to my21 lms. 3. STURTEVANT, 302Grand at

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTING SCOOL.

Any person having the above amount, wishing to invest in a highly respectable business, where the profits will

meet the most sanguine expectations. Apply to meet the most sanguine expectations. Apply to my21 lw P. G. GARDINER, 10 Wall-st rooms 16 h 17

\$10,000. above sum to invest in a special or active copartnership, in a well established and respectable had ness, or preferring to lean that amount upon undoubted real estate security, and accept a fair commission, over and above interest, may meet with a good opening by addressing B. M. W. box 3,043. New York Post-Office. my25 Re

BOARDING.

POARD CAN BE HAD for gentlemen and their Pwives, or single gentlemen, as the Mansion House, Hoboken, formerly kept by the Misses Vanboakirs. For bealth and securery it cannot be surpassed. Hudson-st between Third and Fourth siz. Hoboken.

my20 lw.* BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY IN JESSEY
DOITY—Two young gentlemen can have B sard in a
private family, pleasantly situated in Harsimus Jersey City,
ten minutes' walk from the Ferry. No other boarders
taken. Address S. S. WENTWORTH, through the PostOffices

BOARD.—Gentlemen and their wives, also single gen tiemen, can find full or partial board at 256 Mororest 12 Nelson-piace, near Eighthst. The house is replice with all the modern conveniences, and contiguous to the Eighb st, and Broadway lines of singles. BOARD, and very desirable rooms can be obtained by application at 37 Irving place, corner of Sixteenth-i. It is one of the pleasantest sociations in the upper part of the city, convenient to cars and stages. Rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARD.—A gentleman and his wife or three or for single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleases rooms and full or partial board, at 426 Hudson-st. Reference required.

my22 5148068-

BOARDING.—Furnished rooms to let, on the shood two single gentlemen, at 55 Hudson-at near Jay-st.

BOARD.—A gentlemen and their wives, or to myso meed.—

BOARD.—A gentleman and his wife can find full or partial board; also a few single gentlemen, pleasant rooms with or without board, at 11 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st.

my22 2weed.*

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may obtain board, with pleasant rooms, by immediate application at 243 Bowery.

my24 34" SUMMER OR PERMANENT BOARD IN SE

ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen, with breakfast and One large room and pantry to a gentleman and his wife-languire at 194 Fourth 4t. all im

ROOMS WANTED—By two single gentlemen, a complete of furnished apartments, in a modern built house, occupied by a small respectable private family, with breakfast and tes, on or near Broad way, and below Tenthet—Address Box 2,278 P. O. stating location and terms, which must be mederate.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN wants a room in a small private family, with breakfast and ies and dinner on Sundays. Location above Canal-st. Will pay a good price for sulfable accommodations. Address 0.5. this office.

A FRONT ROOM and several bedrooms to let, with board. The rooms are all newly furnished in the neatest manner, for respectable families. Apply at 119 Leonards. near Broadway. A BACK PARLOR—Unfurnished, with wardrob and pantry attached, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, at 145 Hudson-at opposite St. John's park. References exchanged my21 lw?

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET-To one or two

A FURNISHED bed-room for a single gentleman, on the second floor, can be had at 47 White, at a few doors west of Broadway.

My22 lw*

C, F. RICE'S HOTEL, NEW ROCKED in the Triends and the public, that he has taken the large house formerly the Mansion House. This establishment as been much improved, new and handsomely furnished, and will be opened for the reception of company on Monday ext. the 27th of May; and the subscriber will be prepared to make arrangements with families for rooms and board for the season; also, for transient visitors.

C. F. RICE.

New-Rochelle, May 25, 1850.

New-Rochelle, May 25, 1859.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the Cdy of New Tork, relative to the opening of that part of First seems of aircasky openes, from Forty-second-street to Harlem River, in the Twelth and Nineteenth Wards of sand Cdy. Public Notice is hereby given by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, parametr to State in such case made and provided, that the and the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, at Special Term of the said Court, to be held at the City Hall, intend to make application in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at Special Term of the said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New York, so Monday, the third day of Jone, 1900, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as Gousel can be heard, for the appointment of Commonsensers of Relation and Assessment in the above suntiled matter, that the cutter of a Ready spaced from Forty second street to Harden's matter of the Twenth and National State of Line State of the Twenth and National City, by virtue of an Act activities was Act and the court of the State of Streetsand Books in the City of New York, and for other purposes," pased April M., 1807.—Desed, New York, April 20, 1850.

Neyt Usb. HENRY K. DAYLES, Counsel to the Corporation.

REMOVAL
THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL REMOVE THEIR
LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE-FRAME
MANUFACTORY AND WARE-ROOMS

Nos. 340 AND 342 BROADWAY,

Nos. 340 AND 342 BROADWAY.

On or about June 10,

WHERE, WITH INCREASED facilities for prompt
and superior execution of every branch of their business under their own immediates supervision, and a greatly
centry framed in the Remosance, their kilv, and other
early framed in the Remosance, their kilv, and other
styles, together with as varied an assortment of sizes and
prices as can be obtained in any establishment in the United
States, they are confident of the liberal support of their
friends and the public in general.

WALLER & RREPS, 13 Spruce-st.

WALKER & RAREPS, 13 Spruce-st.

W. & K. have made arrangements for a continuous supply of ancient and modern paintings, of which a large collec-tion can always be seen and very many will be found wor-thy of particular attention.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YERK, May 25, 1850.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors for the next succeeding Election, will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, the lith day of June next. The Poll will be opened at 12 of clock M. and close at 2 P.M. By order, my25 J.I. EVERITT, Cashier.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.

tecting whatever covered from the action of the wesibet and fire.

LOOK OUT FOR FRAUD,

As scores of individuals are getting up all kinds of worthless counterfeit sunf, and selling it as fire-proof paint. It have the statements of more than twenty men of the highnest standing in Ohio in the vicinity of the mine, who have seen, and some used, this counterfeit sunf, who gave me a statement saying that there had been such a complete failure in all the kinds of sunf going and sold here, called fire-proof paint, except Blake's, that this only is considered worth using. Every person, therefore, to be asfe, should see that my name is on every package, for if they get the powder that will make the genuine integroof paint like mine, they make themselves fishel to a prosecution for an infringement of my patent; and if they get a counterfeit, of course loss their money. The genuine article of different colors, both ground to oil and in dry powder, kept constantly on band at the general depot, at Foari-st.

mys lim: WM. SLAKE, Patentoe Fire-Proof Paint.